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Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1835.

NUMBER 42

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
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the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE
ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER, POST-PAID.

From the Boston Pearl,
THE COUNTRY PEDAGOGUE.
FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL.

There in his humble mansion skilled to rule,
The village master kept his little school.

Goldsmith:

The necessity of supporting myself and my
father called for a vigorous exertion of all my
faculties, and perhaps assisted me by diverting
my mind from the too painful contemplation of
the unfortunate circumstances which had par-
tured me from my beloved Mary. The office
which my father recently forced upon me, sug-
gested to me the idea of turning pedagogue.—
There is no more honorable employment than
that of nurturing the young ideas; but is pain-
ful to observe, that in those districts where
schoolmasters are most needed, they are worst
paid and held in least estimation. Some years
back, the schoolmaster was not so much abroad
as Mr. Brougham would lead us to believe he
is at present, and the country schools in the vi-
cinity of New York did not enjoy a high char-
acter.

After I had resolved to wield the birch, I
eagerly looked in all the papers for the adver-
tisement of some School Committee, for I knew
that places were constantly vacated, for they
were generally filled by migratory Yankees,
who assumed the command of a school for a
short time as a step to some higher preferment,
or to gain a little ready money to assist them
in the manufacture of machines for which they
hoped to gain patents. It was not long before
I was informed that the inhabitants of Fish-
creek (Long Island) were in want of a master.
Their advertisement was signed by Dirk Von
Runt, Jacobus De Nice, and Wolferd Halen,
the examining members of the school commit-
tee. Nicholas Von Runt, the brother of one of
the above mentioned gentlemen, being in the
city, honored me with an interview, and kindly
offered to take me down to Fishcreek, inviting
me to pass the night at his house. Having
made all the preparations in my power for the
security and comfort of my father, taking care
to leave some money with old Mrs. Chinton, a
fellow-lodger, I got into Nicholas Von Runt's
Dutch wagon, which was drawn by two spirited
young colts, and which whirled us through the
city at a most rapid rate. After crossing the
ferry, Nick made me alight at a tavern, in order
that he might treat me.

What will you take, master? was his civil in-
vitation. I accepted a glass of Port, and my
entertainer joined me in it without much relish.
After drinking it, I turned to go. No—no-
master, said he; don't be in such a hurry.—
Here, my friend, (in the bar-keeper's) give me
a glass of brandy. He was beginning to pour
out a glass for me, but I prevented him.—
What! cried he, 'do you abstain? Well,
here's my service to you.' He drank off his
glass, but I saw that he regarded me with an
evil eye, for disconcerting his conviviality.

'I'll take a glass of gin, said he, 'and while I'm
sweetening it, you may just make me a mug of
punch, and get your boy to draw a quart of
beer.' He drank this vast quantity without any
apparent or immediate inconvenience, although
some succeeding potations at Fishcreek, as it
will be shortly be perceived, prostrated his
energies. So we re-entered the vehicle, and
drove furiously off. Nicholas rallied me on
my refusal to swill, and I replied in the words
of Hamlet—

It is a custom

More honored in the breach than the observance.
This heavy-headed revel east and west,
Makes us trudged and taxed of other nations:
They clepe us drunks, and with avish phrase
Sail our addition; and, indeed it takes

From our achievements, though performed at height,
The pith and marrow of our attribute.

Nicholas did not appear to relish this harrangue,
but he eyed me with great awe, and evidently
entertained a high idea of me, as we entered

Fishcreek, 'but I'll take you to my brother's,
where you may find 'Cobus' and 'Wolferd.'—
We drove into the yard, and were soon ushered
into the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Dirk Von
Runt, Katrina Keppel, a pretty young girl, and
an old woman, who I afterward understood was
Nick's mother. There was a sideboard in the
corner of the room, covered with decanters and
glasses. There was no regular introduction,
Nicholas merely saying the 'Master I' and then
going to the sideboard, and helping himself to
a jill of unadulterated brandy. The elder Von
Runt was a man of about fifty years of age.—
His countenance was stern and weatherbeaten.
He was clad in grey, and had a night-cap upon
his head, while his bare feet were thrust into
ample slippers. He made me draw my chair
up to his side, and I then perceived that he had
been drinking.

'Nick,' said he to his brother, 'bring the gin
and water here!' Nicholas obeyed, and placed

them upon a small light-stand within reach.—

'Now, Master, take some gin,' I declined.

'He abstems,' said Nicholas.

The old Dutch lady said something in her
native tongue, and laughed; then, rising, she
took a wine-glass full of gin, and, cursing, to
me, tossed it off, smacking her lips after she
had swallowed it.

'Do you understand what she said?' asked
Nicholas, who was now rather unsteady. I re-
plied in the negative.

'Why she says,' continued he, maliciously,

'you're a great fool not to drink, and she don't
believe you can keep school without it.'

I smiled.

As it was now dark, candles were called for,
and I was much amused at the anxiety
manifested by the negroes to behold me. Two
black women entered, each bearing a candle,
which they placed upon the mantel-piece, start-
ing at me with their huge saucer eyes, all the
time. They were about leaving the room,
when unsatisfied curiosity called them back.

'Top, Martha,' said one of them to her com-
panion, 'we will set them candles even.' They
adjusted them, and then slowly backed out of
the room, staring at me all the time.

Presently after, a black boy entered. He
gazed at me without appearing to have entered
the room for any other purpose, but said final-
ly, 'Martha say de candle wasn't tuck up per-
pendicular in he socket.' He mended the per-
pendicular, and then left. But lo! another
servitor! An aged negro came in—'Beag
pardon—but Venus say her candle wasn't strait
nuthur.' He fixed the candle, stared at me
and then left. I was amused at this practical
illustration of the poverty of Ethiopian imagina-
tions.

'Master,' said the elder Von Runt to me, 'I
don't believe 'Cobus' and 'Wolferd' will be here
tonight. But they go by what I say; so if
the women will hold their plaguy tongues, I'll
ask you a few questions.'

'With all my heart,' said I.

'Well, Master,' said the critic, 'suppose we
take grammar first; I'll give you some exam-
ples of bad grammar, and you shall correct
them. Now, look out—I shall be hard upon
you. Now, for instance, *Look at that Frank-
lin stove!* What had that ought to be?' I'll

'It ought to be a fire-place,' said I; 'I don't
approve of stoves.'

'No, Master,' said Dirk, grinning, 'that
wasn't what I meant. The sentence was bad
grammar, and I wanted you should tell
me what it had ought to be. Try again—*Look
at that Franklin stove!*

I answered unblushingly, 'You should say,
'look at that ere Franklin stove.'

'Right, Master,' cried Dirk, approvingly.—

'Try another sentence—*Those who are indus-
trious should prosper.*'

'It should be,' said I, 'Them what is indus-
trious should prosper.' I knew that if I told
the old fellow that the sentences stood correct-
ly originally, he would have laughed in my face.

'Spell eighty.'

The fellow was amazingly pleased, and com-
plimented me upon my extraordinary aptness
and correctness. Some silly questions about

the earth and moon, and a desire that I would
write my name and say the multiplication ta-
ble, completed my examination. I was assured
by Dirk that it was decisive, 'for,' said he, 'I
have the other committee-men, and all the
rest of them under my thumb'—and to give em-
phasis to the expression, he poked me in the

ribs. I now endeavored to enter into conver-
sation with the females, but they returned mon-
osyllabic answers to me, although they kept up
a chattering in Dutch together.

Dirk had been continually filling and empty-
ing tumblers—from which the pure element
was assiduously banished; and I found from
his conversation, that Nicholas, also, had been
adding a little too much whiskey to his water.

'Come, Master,' roared he, 'it's getting late.

My wife won't know what's become of me; so

I move that we be starting.' He rose from

his chair, but after lurching to starboard and
larboard, he fell astern, and settled bodily down
into his former position.

Dirk, although much in the same condition
himself, laughed heartily, though silently, at his
brother's infirmity, and then, assuming an air
of gravity, whispered to me, 'I want to speak
to you in private. Do you get up and go out
on the buck stoop, and I'll follow you right
out.'

I rose, as he desired me, and leaned on the
railing. I looked forth into the night, but it
was pitch dark, and a dense mist threw back
the rays of light from the parlor windows. I
soon heard the shuffling step of Dirk, and he
came up to me, and grasped the railing, to keep
himself from falling.

'I tell you what,' said he, 'do you think any-
body can hear us?'

'Not a soul,' answered I.

'I'd stake my life upon it.'

'Well, then—don't say that I said so—but
between you and I, —my brother's drunk! Is
this all you have to say? asked I.

'All? Why, it's enough, isn't it? Nicholas

is drunk,' replied the intoxicated booby, laugh-
ing.

'You lie!' was the hasty ejaculation of Ni-
cholas, who had come upon the stoop unheard,
and now fell upon his elder brother in fury.—

Had there been the least appearance of dan-
ger in the conflict which ensued, I should have
deemed it my duty to interfere. But the un-
steady combatants were incapable of doing
each other any serious injury. Nicholas, how-
ever, succeeded in rolling his brother under him,
and then exclaimed, in a high tone of de-
light, 'Who's drunk now, brother Dirk?'

His wagon was now brought to the door, and
we sprang into it. The colts bounded over the
rugged road with fearful velocity, and I began to

feel that the wagon would be dashed to
pieces. I endeavored to take the lines from Ni-
cholas, but he resisted obstinately. 'No, no,
Master,' said he, 'each to his trade!' The

seat on which he sat was nothing but a board
laid across the unsteady sides of the vehicle.
The great weight of Nicholas secured it, how-
ever. At length, we turned into the lane lead-
ing to his house, where my companion gave his

colts a cut, and one of the rope-traces broke.
I pointed out the disaster, but he gave it no atten-
tion. We rushed along with arrowy speed,
dashed into the barn-yard, where the horses
were made for the barn, and then stopped stock-
still. Nicholas and I were pitched out—and the
former staggered into the house, completely
incapable of farther exertion. The unhappy
wife of Nicholas left the room, with an angry
glance at her husband, and I afterward found
that she unharnessed the horses, iterred, and
fed them, and ran the wagon under cover.—

When she re-appeared, I anticipated a stormy
time, but I found that my presence had the
effect of checking the utterance of those vituper-
ative epithets which were at her tongue's end,
ready for loud delivery. Finding that I was
regarded as *un de trop* by the lady, I medi-
tated a retreat, which was prevented for some
time by the terrified and helpless Nicholas, who
regarded me as his only safeguard. After sit-
ting as long as decency required, I was shown
to the best room in the house. Tired and fatigued,
I hastily threw myself upon the bed, and then
was prepared to resign myself to the arms of
Morpheus, when the pent up passions of the
injured fair one in the room below, broke forth
with a vehemence which was positively terrific.
I could hear distinctly every word of abuse she
handed upon her unworthy partner. Occasion-
ally Nicholas growled out some reply, which,
in that war of words, sounded like a 'cannon'
in the midst of musketry, during the fury
of a sea-fight. At length, the war of words
was ended—I hoped for truce. But lo!—

I heard the blood gush from his nostrils, while<br

rivers, to suggest new views and theories to the learned of Egypt—and to offer new facts for the benefit of the numerous interests engaged in active employments of every diversified character?

In a state of high refinement and civilization such as became a proverb, were not men on the Nile likely to employ their leisure, their talents, and their fortunes in the same investigations that now seduce the active intellect of our philosophers?

From the beginning of man's formation, the earth has exhibited the same attractions—it has been regulated by the same wonderful principles—directed by the same Deity. It is where ignorance succeeds to knowledge, that what was before a natural and intelligible truth, becomes a perverted and clouded superstition, or a cause of scepticism, ridicule and error.

It appears to be proposed by some to distinguish the God of the moral law—and to place a barrier between the acts apparent in the physical world, and those which are imagined to have no such connexion, because they are written in the Bible. But there is no work of the kind extant which abounds more in exact natural imagery, or the force of which depends more upon a correct comprehension of natural acts and functions, than the Hebrew scriptures. Unfortunately, our translators have not always possessed the same natural knowledge as the original writers. Natural science is now acknowledged even to be essential to comprehend the Hebrew scriptures, and the want of it has led to many errors in more ignorant ages. The discoveries and experience of the present day—an increased knowledge of the customs and manners, geography and natural history of the eastern countries, have done much to identify many of the parts of scripture, which were entirely hidden from us by our previous want of scientific information.

The word translated "quails" upon which the Israelites are said to have fed in the wilderness, is now proposed to understand as "locusts." The "owl" should in some passage be rendered the "ostrich"—the "weasle," should read the "mole"—the "unicorn"—a "rhinoceros"—the "spider"—a "lizard"—the "dragon"—a "crocodile"—and in some cases, a "serpent." "Satyrs," which are imaginary creatures, are mentioned in the English version instead of "goats."

These are not matters of indifference—the natural objects are used as subjects of very impressive comparison and argument in the Bible, and we cannot justly comprehend the reason intended to be given by the reference, if we mistake the terms which are used. It is a duty, I think, to correct all such errors, as soon as we become persuaded they are so; for we have no right to use expressions in the name of God, which were not so delivered.

In Psalm lxxviii, 25, our translation has it—"man did eat angel's food"—Dr. Burrell, a celebrated clerical Hebrew critic, observes that the word *abirim* is used in no other place to denote angels—and seems here to mean over 2 as in Psalm xxii, 12.

In the viii. chapter, 9th verse of Deuteronomy, there is a description of the products of the promised land; and among other things are read—"a land whose stones are iron—and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass!" There can be no want of proper reverence in altering this passage. The word brass should read "copper," for brass is a product of art being a mixed metal never found in a native state, and is not dug out of the hills like copper or iron.

[To be concluded next week.]

From the Baltimore Republican MAY 21.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It was a pleasant and animating spectacle to witness the meeting of the National Convention yesterday. We hazard nothing in saying that so numerous and respectable a body of delegates from the different States of this happy Union, was never before assembled in this country upon any former occasion, for any purpose. They appeared to be all animated with the same feeling, and seemed to look only to the selection of individuals as candidates to the two highest offices within the gift of the American People, who would be most acceptable to the majority, who will be most likely to carry out the principles upon which our institutions are founded, and whose election may be expected to conduce the most to the honor of the People.

Proceedings of Convention of Delegates appointed by the Democratic Republicans in the several States of the Union, assembled in the city of Baltimore, May 20, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

The members of the Convention having assembled at the place of worship of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock,

Mr. KREMER, of Pennsylvania, stated the objects of the meeting, and on his motion the Hon. ANDREW STEPHENSON, of Virginia, was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. STEPHENSON accordingly, upon taking his seat, arose and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

To be called, unanimously, to preside over the deliberations of an assembly so numerous and enlightened as this, at such a time, and on such an occasion, is an honor that any man might justly be proud of. It would be an unworthy affection in me, gentlemen, if I did not say that I receive with deep sensibility this high and distinguished mark of your confidence and favor, and shall cherish it through life with

feelings of profound respect and affectionate gratitude. On my part I can only promise ministration which has done so much to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country, by the manner in which the duties of the station shall be performed. To enable me to do this with honor to myself and satisfaction to you, I shall need and expect your firm co-operation and considerate indulgence.

Although I am quite sure that you require no admittance from me as to the manner in which your proceedings and deliberations ought to be conducted, I shall be pardoned by you, I hope, in seizing this occasion to offer one or two suggestions, for your consideration. The objects for which we have assembled, apart from considerations of personal honor and character, are of a nature which especially demand that the proceedings of this Convention should not only be conducted with deliberation, dignity, and order, but marked by a spirit of the utmost harmony and union.

We are here, gentlemen, to perform a high and important duty to our country! Our venerable Chief Magistrate, following the example of illustrious predecessors, and with a patriotism worthy of himself, has already made known his determination, at the end of his present term to retire to the shades of private life, and a gain remind you that the subject is one, not only highly important, but dear to the People, and that it is our solemn duty to take care that in our hands it receives no injury. I ardently pray, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be harmoniously conducted, and that the result of our labors may promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of our beloved country.

The address was loudly and frequently applauded by the assembly, evincing upon the part of the members, great unanimity of feeling, and a cordial approbation of the sentiments expressed.

After Mr. Stevenson took his seat, prayers were offered up in behalf of the Convention, in a fervent manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of this city, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of General SAUNDERS, of North Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed, by the respective delegations, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. HORN, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation be excused from appointing a member of the said committee.

The following persons were appointed said Committee:

Maine—Jabez Bradbury.
New Hampshire—Ira A. Eastman.
Massachusetts—Jonathan Allen.
Rhode Island—Stephen Branch.
Connecticut—James C. Balles.
Vermont—Charles Lindsley.
New York—Silas Wright, Jr.
New Jersey—Richard P. Thompson.
Maryland—Isaac McKim.
Virginia—Peter V. Daniel.
Delaware—George Reed.
North Carolina—Romulus M. Saunders.
Ohio—Samuel Medary.
Kentucky—Thomas J. Pew.
Georgia—William D. Martin.
Mississippi—John B. Nevitt.
Indiana—Samuel Mifflin.
Illinois—Thomas S. Piw.
Missouri—Nathan Rountree.
On motion of Mr. JOHN L. GRAHAM, of New York,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to ascertain and report the names of the delegates of the several States who are in attendance on this Convention.

Committee to report the names of the Delegates:

Maine—Edward L. Osgood.
New Hampshire—Joseph M. Harper.
Massachusetts—Cayton P. Osgood.
Rhode Island—Thomas S. Taylor.
Connecticut—John Conon Smith, Jr.
Vermont—Nathan B. Haswell.
New York—John L. Graham.
New Jersey—Elias B. Cannon.
Maryland—Thomas M. Forman.
Virginia—Richard C. Mason.
Delaware—William Kennedy.
North Carolina—Lewis D. Wilson.
Ohio—Daniel Safford.
Kentucky—Elijah Nutall.
Mississippi—Sam'l A. Cartwright.
Indiana—Alexander A. Morrison.
Missouri—Franklin Cannon.
Louisiana—Martin Gorcen, Jr.

The Committee reported the names of 621. The Convention then adjourned, to meet again to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, May 21, 9 o'clock.
The Convention assembled.

Mr. SANDERS, of N. C. from the committee appointed yesterday, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, made a report in part, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were severally adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That six Vice Presidents be appointed to aid the President of this convention in the discharge of his duties.

2. Resolved, That four Secretaries be appointed to record the proceedings of the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the rules of order adopted by the House of Representatives, of the United States, for its government, be adopted by the government of this convention, so far as the circumstances may be applicable.

In pursuance of the first of the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were nominated and severally elected Vice Presidents of the Convention unanimously.

James Fenner, of R. I. 1st Vice President.

Edward Condit, of N. J. 2d do do

Upton S. Heath, of Ald. 3d do do

Robert Strange, of N. C. 4th do do

John B. Nevitt, of Miss. 5th do do
Franklin Cannon, of Mo. 6th do do
In pursuance of the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Secretaries of the Convention.

Charles G. Atherton, of N. H.
John Cotton Smith, Jr. of Conn.
George H. Flood, of Ohio.

Thomas H. Brown, of Ia.

The Convention being organized,

Mr. Graham, from the committee appointed yesterday for the reception of Delegates, made a report, accompanied by certain resolutions.

The report and list of the Delegates having been

read before any action was taken thereon.

The President informed the convention that a commodious room had been provided for it to accommodate, and that the first Presbyterian Church had been procured for that purpose.

On motion, the convention then took a recess for one hour and a half till 12 o'clock.

12 o'clock.
The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. SANDERS from the Committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, completed his report, by submitting the following additional resolutions.

4. Resolved, That in taking the vote for the nomination of President and Vice President, a majority of the delegation from each State shall designate the member or members, who shall give the vote of the State.

5. Resolved, That the delegates from each State in this Convention be entitled to as many votes in selecting suitable persons for the offices of President and Vice President, as such State is entitled to in the electoral college for the choice of three officers by law, and that two thirds of the whole number of votes given be required for a nomination and all questions connected therewith.

Mr. SANDERS, of N. C., remarked, that this resolution embraced two points: first, that each State should give the same number of votes in the Convention to which it would be entitled in the electoral College. Upon that part of the resolution, Mr. S. said he anticipated no difference of opinion, because it was in strict accordance with the constitution and law of the United States on the same subject. The second point was, that a majority of two thirds of the whole number should be required to constitute a choice of the distinguished individuals to be selected for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. S. was directed by the committee to say, that upon the second point there existed a difference of opinion in the minds of the members of the committee; a portion thereof being of opinion that a majority only should be deemed requisite to a choice. The committee, however, had finally come to the conclusion that it would give a more imposing effect to the nomination, that that nomination should be made by a majority of two thirds of the Convention. He was further authorized to add that the object of this proposition, of requiring two thirds, was not only to give the nomination a more imposing effect, but also to produce greater harmony and union and to avoid embarrassment. It was further authorized to add that the object of this proposition, of requiring two thirds, was to be disposed to yield, and unite with the majority, so as to produce the effect contemplated by the foregoing resolution. He trusted the Convention would adopt it, and made the motion accordingly.

Mr. ALLEN, of Mass., said he had the honor of being a member of the Committee, but had dissented from the resolution under consideration, and had done so on the old republican principles. He believed that the great fundamental principle of our government was that we should be governed by the will of the majority, and in an assembly like the present, composed of more intellectual power than had ever been brought together in this country since the days of the revolution, as well as of a greater number and he maintained that they ought not to introduce a principle directly, he would say, "in the face and eyes of the constitution." It was upon this principle that he had objected. Whoever might be the candidate, if he received a majority of the votes of this convention, Mr. A. would cheerfully subscribe to it, and give his cordial support. He again expressed a hope that this convention would not establish a principle adverse to the great fundamental principles of our government, and he therefore moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "minority" instead of "two thirds." With the purest motives in the world we might have a preference for this or that man, and it might be three weeks before a majority of two thirds could be fixed on one man.

Mr. P. V. DANIEL, of Virginia, made a few remarks in favor of the original Resolution, and Mr. ALLEN briefly rejoined.

The question was then taken, and Messrs. SANDERS, of North Carolina, and HORN, of Pennsylvania, having been appointed tellers, there appeared Ayus 231—Nos. 210—so the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. SANDERS begged leave to add a word or two further in explanation in reply to the gentleman's notion about being governed by the usages of the republican party, that in the convention which assembled at Baltimore three years ago, and which nominated a distinguished individual for the office of Vice President, a resolution was adopted, not only in the form, but he believed in the precise words of the one under consideration. Still, if the difficulty

contemplated by the gentleman from Massachusetts should arise, it would competent at any time for a majority of the convention to reconsider their vote and change the resolution.—Mr. S. hoped therefore that the resolution as reported from the committee would be at once adopted.

6. Resolved, That the candidates for President and Vice President, shall be designated severally; the candidate for President first, by the ballot or ballots of the person or persons selected to give the votes of the respective States, without nomination in convention; and that if a choice is not made upon the first balloting, the respective delegation shall retire and prepare for a second ballot, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

Mr. SANDERS briefly explained. The committee proposed in the first place, that the ballot should first and separately be taken on a choice for President, and then on that of Vice President; and secondly, that any nomination in convention should be dispensed with. This course had been recommended for the purpose of preventing any violent, angry and unnecessary discussions that might otherwise arise. It was presumed that all the delegates had come there prepared to vote, and there was no necessity for discussion of any kind, which could result in no good, but on the contrary might be productive of much evil. The resolution was then agreed to.

7. Resolved, That a committee of five delegates be appointed by the President to draft an address to the people of the United States, or resolutions, to be submitted to the Convention, or both, as the Committee shall think most advisable.—Agreed to.

8. Resolved, That it be recommended to this Convention that its proceedings be opened each day with prayer, and that the Reverend Clergy of Baltimore, be requested to discharge that duty.—Agreed to.

Mr. OSGOOD, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of the members, made a report in part. The report stated that two sets of Delegates had offered from the State of Pennsylvania, and that the committee, not feeling themselves authorized to act definitely, had reported the names of both delegations; in the course of their inquiries they had found that one delegate had appeared from the territory of Arkansas, and two from that of Michigan, and the committee had reported a resolution to admit them to seats in the Convention with the same power as delegates from those territories in Congress.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon the proposition relative to the Pennsylvania delegation, in which Mr. BELL of Pennsylvania, Mr. OSGOOD of Mass., Mr. KREMER, of Penn., Mr. ALLEN of Penn., Mr. HORN, of Penn., Mr. BRANCH of R. I., Mr. BURDEN, of Penn., Mr. MANN of Penn., Mr. NELSON of Penn., Mr. STEIGER, of Penn., participated, of which we hope to present a report hereafter.

Before any question was taken on the proposition of any of the amendments, the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

4 o'clock.
The convention assembled. Mr. KREMER expressed a hope that the amendment proposed by Mr. STEIGER, would be withdrawn, which was complied with, and Mr. BELL proposed a substitute.

The previous question was called for by Mr. RANNEY, which was seconded by more than one fifth of the members.

Mr. WATKINS, of Virginia, called for order and says, but the call was not seconded.

The vote was then taken on the previous question, which was carried.

The resolution as submitted by the committee was then adopted.

It was then moved that on all questions to be decided by the Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, instead of per capitul, if it be desired by any one State, each State to be entitled to a number of votes equal to their Presidential Electors, which was adopted.

Mr. HARPER, of New Hampshire, gave notice on the assembling of the Convention, to-morrow morning, he should move for going into a vote for President and Vice President.

A communication was then presented and read, which will appear in our next.

It was moved that the communication be laid upon the table, and be printed in the journal of the proceedings, which was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

The following are the delegates in attendance on the Baltimore Convention from Maine, Jabez Bradbury, Reuel Williams, Nathaniel Clark, Amos Nourse, Nathaniel G. Jewett, Edward L. Osgood, Joseph Badger, Samuel Vesey, Amos Hodgman, Timothy J. Carter, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Moore, Charles Jarvis, R. C. Johnson, Ois L. Bridges.

From the Augusta Age.
The Wool-Buyer's Journal is out again in defense of the manufacturing monopolists. It misstates the statement about a conspiracy of the wool-buyers, and then boldly sets to and demolishes the misstatement, leaving the statement untouched and uncontroverted—a species of argument rather habitual than original with the editor of the Journal.

Does the editor think to throw dust in the eyes of the wool-growers, by the slang he uses about young men, the editorial quill, &c. Is truth less truth because written or spoken by a young man? Are young men necessarily fools or knaves, and such old men as the editor of the Journal necessarily wise and honest? If there is any one thing truly contemptible, it is

from Massachusetts
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Mr. Osgood,
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Paris, June 2, 1835.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the town of Paris
are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday
the sixth day of June next, at six o'clock, P. M., for the
purpose or choosing Delegates to attend the County
Convention to be held on the 10th of June.

Paris, May 23, 1835.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
We publish the proceedings of the two first days of
the Convention held at Baltimore for the nomination
of candidates for President and Vice President. The
result we have not yet learned, but shall in our next pa-
per lay that with the rest of the proceedings before our
readers. By this meeting together of delegates from all
parts of the country, public sentiment will be better as-
certained on this important question, than in any other
mode. The federalists call it a convention of office hold-
ers and say that it is arraying office holders against the
people. They prove this assertion according to their
usual practice, by referring, and by naming individuals
who now hold or have held offices from the hands of the
people. Those who are not in office and have never
been, they tell us, want to be. Now if this is sufficient
to constitute an office holders convention, the epithet
may well be applied to all the federal conventions of
which we have any knowledge. In the selection of in-
dividuals to represent the wishes and feelings of the
people on so interesting a question, it is both natural and
proper, that those well established character and rep-
utation should be appointed, and if the people have tried
and trusted them heretofore that certainly ought not to
disqualify them for the performance of this service.—
The federal papers gravely tell their readers that the
nominee of the Baltimore convention will be the office
holders candidate, but that Judge White and Mr. Web-
ster have been nominated by the people. A more con-
temptible perversion of the truth was never uttered even
by those well skilled prevaricators. The nomination of
Mr. Webster was made exclusively by office holders,
and as to Judge White, he was brought forward by a
few members of Congress, backed up by a Legislative
caucus. Those who are in favor of Webster or White,
are called the people—if not, they are to be called office
holders. In their animadversions upon the Baltimore
Convention, the opposition forgot the gathering they
made a few years since for the purpose of promoting the
election of Mr. Clay. They appear to imagine also that
their readers are equally ignorant that any such affair
ever happened. We do not blame them as they can find
nothing pleasing in the recollection.

The hopes entertained by the federalists of a division
in the democratic ranks, which would prevent the elec-
tion of President by the people, appear to be rapidly ele-
minating. There were doubtless many who entertained
an honest preference for Judge White and would have
enjoyed in seeing him a candidate, but it by no means
follows that these same men would persist in sup-
porting him when another is nominated by a democratic
convention. The readiness too, with which Judge
White appeared willing to lend himself to the schemes
of the federalists for effecting a division of the democratic
party, disgusted many of his warmest and all of his
most honest friends. The joyous exultation too, with
which his nomination was received by the despairing
whigs—the praises which they lavished upon him—the
eagerness with which they sought to strengthen his party,
and the unbounded joy which they manifested at the
hopes thus held out to them of destroying an election by
the people, and gaining for themselves an opportunity of
repeating the scenes of 1828, has served to open the
eyes of many who were otherwise friendly to the claims
of Judge White. In fact, the federalists unmasked their
battery too soon for their own purposes. The knowing
ones are now aware of it and are endeavoring to quiet
the apprehensions they have raised. They endeavor
now to soothe and allay the excited jealousy of the south-
ern democrats by pretending to care nothing about Judge
White, and to be entirely devoted to Mr. Webster, of
whose election by the people, even they do not pretend
to entertain any hopes. But the alarm has been given
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the policy which looks first at the author before
pronouncing judgment on the thing written—
which can take every thing on trust from one
source, and nothing from another source, though
good in itself and according to truth.

But does the editor suppose that the Age
was the first to detect the conspiracy against
the wool-growers, and that if the Age had main-
tained silence, that conspiracy would not have
been denounced and the conspirators compelled
to hide their heads for shame? He cannot
be so ignorant of a subject in which he is so
deeply interested. It was the wool-growers
themselves that first gave the alarm. It was
the wool-growers that denounced the panic-
prices—that unmasked the panic-speculators,
and “marked” the panic presses!—What the
Age did was but to echo the movements of the
injured party interested. The course of the
Journal was detected and reprobated by the
wool-growers, and among them some of its
political friends and patrons, before the Age
opened its mouth on the subject. If the editor
has any spleen to vent on this sore point, he
must vent it elsewhere than our door.

If the editor has any real defence for the
course of his paper during the panic season,
why does he not bring it out? The wool-growers
know that through the joint machinations of
the panic speculators and panic presses thou-
sands and thousands of dollars were pilfered
from their pockets to line the purses of the
manufacturing aristocracy—that wool sold here,
by reason of the representations of the panic
press, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents
less than it was selling for at the time in Bos-
ton, and ten, fifteen and twenty cents less than
these panic speculators were willing to pay,
and these panic presses quoted it at, the mo-
ment their tricks were blown! Does the editor
or suppose he can banish these important facts
from the minds of his wool-growing patrons by
calling their attention to the all engrossing state-
ment that the editor of the Age is a young man?
If the Journal was duped into hostility to the
wool-growers, it deserves pity and forgiveness.
If its course was taken understandingly, let it
acknowledge, what is undoubtedly true, that it
was not because it loved the woolgrowers less,
but the woolbuyers more.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
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to Quebec is exciting the attention of the people of
this country. Since our last notice of this subject, examinations
have been made by a committee from this town,
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and practicable one than they had even imagined it to
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nounced a feasible and good one. Some diversity of
opinion has existed as to the best direction for its con-
tinuance from thence to Portland. As various examin-
ations have been made by different committees, it might
be for their mutual information of not advantage, if they
were to meet at this place during the sitting of the Court
and compare notes, and ascertain from all the informa-
tion which has been required, what can be done, and
among things practicable, what is best. We do not deem
this a visionary project and are anxious that all impor-
tant facts in relation to it should be generally known.—
We shall be happy to publish the results of any investi-
gations that have been or may be made.

We have not yet received any later news from France
than that heretofore published, but we hope either in this
paper or the next to be able to communicate to our readers
something definite on this subject.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.
By a recent arrival from England, we learn that the
Indemnity Bill finally passed the French Chambers on
the 18th of April, by a majority of 152. This Bill pro-
vides for the payment of the sum stipulated in the treaty
of 1831, and interest.

At the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Van Buren was
nominated for President, and Richard M. Johnson for
Vice President.

West Point. The Globe states that the
following gentleman have been invited by the
Secretary of War to attend the next annual examina-
tion of the Cadets of the Military Academy,
which will commence on the first Monday in June. Those
whose names are marked with a star have declined. Maine—Hon. M.
Mason, New Hampshire—Col. S. Collins,
Massachusetts—*Hon. N. Bowditch, Connecticut.—*Rev. J. Cogswell, New York.—
Hon. B. Green, Hon. C. G. Ferris, Gen. George R. Davis, *George W. Clinton, Esq.
John Hunter, Esq., Pennsylvania.—Dr. C. D. Meigs, Gen. W. S. Rogers, Wm. Rob-
inson, Jr. Esq., Wm. J. Leiper, Esq., Wm. C. Frazier, Esq., *Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Calvin Blythe, Virginia.—Dr. E. M. Carmichael, Col. John Heath, Hon. P. V. Daniel, North Carolina.—John Bragg, Esq., South Carolina.—Dr. E. S. Davis, Georgia.—Col. Wm. C. Lyman, Kentucky.—Thomas J. Pew, Esq., Tennessee.—Right Rev. J. H. Orey, Bishop of Tennessee, Indiana.—*Dr. E. Newland, Alabama.—Col. Peter Martin, Army.—Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson.

From the Sacramento Democrat.
“It is scarcely to be doubted that Mr. Webster will succeed by a large majority, if we could count on the aid of every voter who is now sensible of his superiority in every respect.”

Mr. Webster will receive the aid of every voter sensible of his superiority in every respect—but all of these cannot elect him. Out of Federal Massachusetts the number of Mr. Webster’s worshippers is exceeding small.—They are found only in the remains of the old Federal party—the opposers of Jefferson’s administration, and the siders and abettors of the British during the war. It requires no little moral courage for even a Federalist out of Massachusetts to avow himself in favor of the ‘God-like.’ In Massachusetts they are strong in numbers and wealth, which they use in the vain hope of inducing other States to follow them in support of principles which tend to subvert our institutions founded upon a wise and just application of human liberty and rights. Mr. Webster instead of rising, is rapidly sinking even in his estimation. The recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island show the influence his nomination has exerted in favor of the Democratic, and against the Whig party. Truly his nomination has well been called ‘the crowning act of Federal folly.’

A Political Calm.—Before a storm comes a calm, as well as after. There exists now a general sluggishness in the political atmosphere. The furious powers of aristocracy have been struggling for dear life, against the beginning and strong influences of democracy and free institutions. The tempests of the contentious factions of evil have subsided and the bright sun of freedom and the rights of human nature shine warm, blissful and heart cheering over this land. But amid all this gentleness of political summer airs, may be seen the distant gloom of the coming clouds of the powers of opposition. The faint yet increasing rumbling of the far off thunder of malignant threatening of Columbian’s foes may be heard by the attorney listening ear. Let every lover of liberty be upon the alert and be watchful. If no one is now aware of it and are endeavoring to quiet the apprehensions they have raised. They endeavor now to soothe and allay the excited jealousy of the southern democrats by pretending to care nothing about Judge White, and to be entirely devoted to Mr. Webster, of whose election by the people, even they do not pretend to entertain any hopes. But the alarm has been given—the plot has been revealed, and we trust there are few

stupid enough to be deceived with this sudden revival of real for Mr. Webster. The Whigs well know that if they entirely abandon the Whig party, it will be hardly strong enough to sustain itself in existence. They also fear that if they openly join with it they shall disgust many of their own friends and weaken the support that Mr. Webster might otherwise hope to receive. As their hopes or fears prevail they encourage Whig or praise Webster, and would gladly sacrifice them both for the hope of getting into power. As to their principles, they will not interfere with the support of any body or anything varying as circumstances may require.

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to Quebec is exciting the attention of the people of
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From the Philadelphia Vade Mecum.

LOAVERS.—This is a new word, and as yet, being but a colt, or a chrysalis, is regarded as a slang epithet. It is, however, a good word, one much needed in the language, and will in time establish itself in the most refined of dictionaries. It will mount into good society, and be uttered by aristocratic lips—for it is the only word designating the most important species of the genus idlers—the most important, because the most annoying branch of that family.

The loafer is not exclusively, as some suppose him, a ragged step-and-corner loafer, who sleeps in the sun, and "books" sugar on the wharf. On the contrary, the propensity to loaf is confined to no rank in life; all conditions are, worse or less, troubled with it. Like squinting, the king and the hoggar may be equally afflicted with the imperfection. There be your well-dressed mounted loafer, as well as your loafer who is nightly taken by the watch.

He is that kind of a man, for to the credit of the fair sex be it spoken, there are few such as we would describe among them, who, having nothing to do, or being unwilling to do anything, cannot keep his tediousness to himself, and therefore bestows it all upon others, nor when they are at leisure for conversational recreation but when business presses, and they would look black upon the intrusion of a sweetheart, or a three-^{ay} wife. He is the drag-chain upon industry, and yet so far from the drag-chain that he latches to the wheel, when the poll is up hill. Loving the excitement of busy scenes, yet to lazy to be an actor in them when men are busier, there, too, is to be found the pure, unadulterated loafer, sprawling about, as the hound sprawls before the fire—in every body's way, and tripping up every body's heels. In the store, he sits upon the counter, swinging his useless legs, and gaping vacantly at the movements around him. In the office, he effectually checks necessary conversation among those who do not wish their business bruited to the world, turns over papers which he has no right to touch, and squirts at contents, which he has no right to know. In the counting-house he perches on a stool, interrupts difficult calculations with chat as idle as himself, follows the bustling clerk to the storehouse, pounces the genuine Havanas, quaffs nectar from prof-glasses, and unites himself free of the good things which belong to others. He is himself every where at home; but, like the porcupine in the den of the snake, he soon causes the legitimate occupant to feel as if any where, rather than at home.

Such is the genuine loafer, who preys upon what is more precious than gold—the time of his victim. But, great as the evil is, there is no remedy for it, (as it cannot be touched by law) except by the force of expressed opinion. Let the pregnant miscin, therefore, be attacked with the gray goose quill, that those, who are losers through ignorance—and there are many of them—may have their eyes opened to the error of their ways; and that they are cold-blooded, premeditated haters, who in sin with deliberation may be frightened from their cruel practices; attack them all—those of the country, who will lout for twelve hours at a stretch, and those of the town, who go three or four hours—heats—and let the body politic be purged. We have thrown the first javelin: let it be followed up.

For the benefit of the rising generation, parents should early teach their children to abhor the habit of which we write. Impress it deeply on their tender minds, that if they ever do, it advisable to be good for nothing, they should not force others to be likewise good for nothing, when their tendencies are in another direction. Every one should be allowed to paddle his boat his own way.

A bull fight with steam.—A few days since, as the locomotive steam engine was passing along the Columbia Rail Road, the engineer espied a noble bull driving across the field, apparently to give battle to the machine. He was coming at the top of his speed, his tail stuck right into the air, and his head down, as for immediate attack. As the bull earnestly rushed onward, the director check'd the car, and received the blow upon the front wheel. The animal received several steps—the puffing of the steam pipe seemed to challenge him to a second onset, and on he came, bellowing and tearing up the earth, while his eyes seemed to shoot forth baleful fire. The engineer thought that his safety consisted in moving—he therefore put on the whole head of two accumulated steams, and the car started like the wind. The engag'd beast struck short of his aim, he missed footing, and rolled down a high embankment, to the infinite gratification of those who had watched his behavior, and to the glory of the engineer.—Vade Meum.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public, that they shall have in operation a few days, near Washington's Mills, so called, in Parie, a good CARDING MACHINE, with a new set of Cards, where wool will be oiled and carded at a fair price, with neatness and dispatch, and all damages will be paid if the wool is brought in good order.

Wool will be received in payment at a fair price, and prompt attention will be paid to said Machine.

H. G. RUSS,

E. DRAKE,

Paris, May 22, 1835.

SIR HENRY.

THIS valuable and noble STUD HORSE will stand on Paris Hill on Thursday, and the remainder of the time at the Stable of Anthony Bennett in Norway. The farmers of Oxford County have now a favorable opportunity of improving their breed of Horses, by a trifling expense: his stock proves a tough, hardy race, with much power, fleetness and elegance.

Terms—\$1, the leap, \$1, the season, \$5, to warrant a foal.

BENNETT & HOBBS.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers.

RESOLVED, that each non-commissioned Officer and soldier of the Revolutionary Army, who enlisted to serve during the War, or for a term not less than three years, and actually served not less than three years in said Army; who at the time of his enlistment, was an inhabitant of Massachusetts Proper or the District of Maine, and is now an inhabitant of this State, and who has not already received a grant of land or money in lieu thereof from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and each Widow of such officer or soldier, who at the time of his decease was an inhabitant of this State—shall be entitled to receive two hundred acres of land, to be selected from either of the following Townships to wit:—Township number two, Indian Purchase, in the County of Penobscot, reserving all the Pine timber thereon; and Letter D, in the second Range of Township West of the East line of the State, in the County of Washington. And each non-commissioned officer and soldier who was honorably discharged before the expiration of three years from the time of entering the service, in consequence of wounds received in the service, or other bodily infirmity—and each Widow of such officer or soldier, and the Widow of every non-commissioned officer or soldier who died in the service within three years from the time of his entering the same—shall, if in all other respects coming within the provision of this Resolve, be entitled to receive a like grant of land, to be selected as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said Townships as soon as may be, to be surveyed and laid out into convenient lots of two hundred acres each; and to execute a conveyance of one lot to every officer, soldier and widow aforesaid, who shall prove his or her claims to the satisfaction of said Land Agent on or before the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight. And every such officer, soldier or widow, who shall establish his or her claim as aforesaid, before the survey of land shall be completed, shall be entitled to receive from the Land Agent a certificate, stating that he or she is entitled to two hundred acres of land under the provisions of this Resolve; which certificate shall be conclusive evidence to entitle the lawful holder thereof to a conveyance in fee simple, of one of the two hundred acre lots aforesaid, whenever said land shall be surveyed and bid out as herein provided.

RESOLVED, That the Land Agent is hereby authorized to procure at the expense of the State, from the Land Agent, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and from the Pension Office at Washington, certified copies of all such documents and records as he may deem necessary or useful in carrying into effect the provisions of this Resolve. And it shall be his duty to keep correct plans of all surveys which shall be made as aforesaid, and to mark upon each lot the name of the person who shall first make choice of the same, and also to keep a record of the names and places of about, and such other material circumstances relating to the several claimants, as may be deemed necessary to obviate all disputes respecting the justice of their claims.

RESOLVED, That every officer, soldier, and widow aforesaid, who shall become the owner of land under the provision of these Resolves, shall hold the same exempt from attachment on mense process or execution.

In the House Rep's. March 16, 1835.

Read and Passed.

JONA CILLEY, Speaker.

In Senate, March 16, 1835. Read & Passed.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

March 17, 1835. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,

Augusta, March 26, 1835.

The "Resolve in favor of certain Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Widows of deceased Officers and Soldiers," passed March 17, 1835, having made it my duty to decide upon the applications for land under the provisions of said Resolve, I have established the following rules and regulations:

All officers and soldiers will be required to subscribe and make oath to the truth of a declaration, setting forth the material facts respecting their service; among which the following particulars must be embraced:—Their place of residence at the time of enlistment; the regiment in which they served; the name of the Colonel; the date of their discharge; the reasons why they were discharged; their residence

March 17, 1835; that neither they nor others claiming under them, have ever received a grant of land or money from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that they are justly entitled to a grant of land under the provisions of said Resolve. The declaration of widows will assert, "according to the best of their knowledge and belief," all the foregoing particulars respecting their former husbands; also that at the time of their decease they were inhabitants of this State. This must be accompanied by certificates of the Judge of Probate, that satisfactory evidence has been adduced that the applicant was the lawful wife, and is the widow of the person in whose name the claim is made.

The Agent will give certificates agreeably to the provisions of said Resolve, to such as shall produce their declarations and other accompa-

nying evidence sufficient to establish their claims at the Land Office in Augusta, during each session of the Governor and Council, through the year.

Mr. William Woart, Jr. Augusta, will receive the declarations and examine the evidence of applicants, and his decision will be final unless facts should come to the knowledge of the Agent, before issuing a certificate, having a tendency to discredit the evidence adduced in support of the claim. All applications and all communications upon the subject, must be made direct to William Woart, Jr., at Augusta. The copies of documents required for the direction of the Agent in deciding upon applications, will be procured as early as the middle of May.

Whenever the surveys of the townships named in the Resolve, shall have been completed by the Surveyor General, and the plans and field notes returned to this Office, deeds will be forthwith executed upon the application of the "lawful holders" of certificates.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Ag't of Maine.

April 1, 1835.

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Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE subscriber will prepare the declarations for such REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS as chosen to apply under the Resolve of the Legislature of Maine.

THOMAS CLARK.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, etc., Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident Proprietors and owners of land in Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the hills committed to me, the subscriber, Collector of Oxford for the year 1834, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Owners No. of Lots, or Divs. No. of Acres Tax. \$cts

Richard Russell, supposed owner 500 4,41

" S. Saw Mill, " 200 1,76

Unk. r't of John Chandler, Jr. 22 300 2,64

" " Moses Day, 1-3 29 4 150 1,32

" " of Abie Chandler, 18 4 140 550 4,25

" " A. McMillan, 11 100 200 1,76

" " John Evans, 5 130 1,32

" " David Evans, 1-2 24 200 1,76

" " Ezekiel Walker, part 3 3 30 26

of a lot, in Chark's pond, 500 5,29

owners, r't of A. McMillan, 5 6 120 1,04

" " Benj. Russell, part of 26 81-32

" " Pine Plain, 6 70 180 1,32

Job C. Lord supposed owner, 27 70 450 4,22

Right of Moses Day, 1-2 24 150 1,32

Unk. r't of John Charles p't of 4 15 45 39

" " of Joseph Frye, 53 4 150 1,32

James Lord sup' of Or, 1-3 27 270 2,37

Unk. r't of Ezekiel Walker, 1-4 4 135 1,10

" " of H. Weston, part of 4 40 90 78

" " Moses Day, 30 50 200 1,76

" " of Benj. Barker, 43 4 140 1,22

" " John Stark, 6 60 450 3,99

Smith & Dodge sup' d owners, 22 3 103 324 2,85

Unk. r't of Benj. Russell, 1-2 1-3 40 100 88

" " of Benj. Russell, N.E. side 6 270 150 1,32

" " A. McMillan, 9 17 221 1,94

" " John Chandler, S. part 19 100 1,10

" " A lot adjoining the Moses Ames lot and lot No. 41, laid to the right of David Page, and adjoining Lovell's Pond and a lot formerly owned by John Evans and now owned by Moses Walker, 500 7,50

James Thorne, supposed owner, 40 120 1,05

Unk. r't of S. Farrington, 500 4,41

Ivory H. Pike supposed owner, 300 2,64

House and lot near Kimball brook bridge, 150 1,32

Unk. r't of James Hazleton, 15 60 52 105 92

Unk. r't of upper Kezer road to complete the rights of Moses Day, 35 105 92

Robert Gibson, supposed owner, 280 2,40

et. 7-9 of a house, barn, and land, 100 1,10

Unk. right of Ezra Coster, 1 4 92 450 4,04

" " E. Colby, 60 5 59 120 1,05

" " of David Page, part 41 250 1,76

Unk. r't of Lewis land and buildings, 100 88

Unk. r't of Moses Ames, 180 88

Unk. r't of Moses Ames, 180 88

Unk. r't of Samuel Ingalls, 100 88

" " of Oliver Peabody, 230 1,22

" " of Samuel Ingalls, 230 1,22

Lot formerly owned by Leighton Johnson, 800 2,21

David Webster supposed owner, 260 2,21

(School District) tax Store and lot at the corner, 260 2,21

r't of Joseph Frye, 6 26 520 1,43

" " John Charles, 13 26 520 1,43

" " John Webster, 4 19 265 123

" " John Webster, 5 47 260 155

Unk. r't of Samuel Osgood adjoining the Mill farm, 3 62 187 52

Unk. r't of Moses Ames adjoining the above, 40 10 88 264 73

Unk. Minister right, 10 1 5 100 88

" " of Philo Eastman, 49 1 44 123

" " of D. Tago, 4 2 40 123

" " John Evans, 3 2 41 123

" " Samuel Osgood, 2 5 42 126

" " Abraham Bradley

ISSUE
MISSING

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